

FILED IN THE
U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Apr 13, 2021

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

CARIE L.,¹

Plaintiff,

v.

ANDREW M. SAUL, the Commissioner
of Social Security,

Defendant.

No. 4:20-CV-5058-EFS

**ORDER DENYING PLAINTIFF'S
SUMMARY-JUDGMENT MOTION
AND GRANTING DEFENDANT'S
SUMMARY-JUDGMENT MOTION**

Before the Court are the parties' cross summary-judgment motions.²

Plaintiff Carie L. appeals the denial of benefits by the Administrative Law Judge (ALJ). She alleges the ALJ erred by 1) discounting her treating provider's opinion, 2) determining that her impairment did not meet or equal Listing 12.04, 3) discounting her symptom reports, 4) failing to properly consider lay statements,

¹ To protect the privacy of the social-security Plaintiff, the Court refers to her by first name and last initial or by "Plaintiff." See LCivR 5.2(c).

² ECF Nos. 19 & 20.

1 and 5) improperly assessing Plaintiff's residual functional capacity and therefore
 2 relying on an incomplete hypothetical at step five. In contrast, Defendant
 3 Commissioner of Social Security asks the Court to affirm the ALJ's decision finding
 4 Plaintiff not disabled. After reviewing the record and relevant authority, the Court
 5 denies Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 19, and grants the
 6 Commissioner's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 20.

7 **I. Five-Step Disability Determination**

8 A five-step sequential evaluation process is used to determine whether an
 9 adult claimant is disabled.³ Step one assesses whether the claimant is currently
 10 engaged in substantial gainful activity.⁴ If the claimant is engaged in substantial
 11 gainful activity, benefits are denied.⁵ If not, the disability-evaluation proceeds to
 12 step two.⁶

13 Step two assesses whether the claimant has a medically severe impairment,
 14 or combination of impairments, which significantly limits the claimant's physical
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19 ³ 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a), 416.920(a).

20 ⁴ *Id.* §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(i), 416.920(a)(4)(i).

21 ⁵ *Id.* §§ 404.1520(b), 416.920(b).

22 ⁶ *Id.* §§ 404.1520(b), 416.920(b).

1 or mental ability to do basic work activities.⁷ If the claimant does not, benefits are
2 denied.⁸ If the claimant does, the disability-evaluation proceeds to step three.⁹

3 Step three compares the claimant's impairment to several recognized by the
4 Commissioner to be so severe as to preclude substantial gainful activity.¹⁰ If an
5 impairment meets or equals one of the listed impairments, the claimant is
6 conclusively presumed to be disabled.¹¹ If an impairment does not, the disability-
7 evaluation proceeds to step four.

8 Step four assesses whether an impairment prevents the claimant from
9 performing work she performed in the past by determining the claimant's residual
10 functional capacity (RFC).¹² If the claimant is able to perform prior work, benefits
11 are denied.¹³ If the claimant cannot perform prior work, the disability-evaluation
12 proceeds to step five.

13 Step five, the final step, assesses whether the claimant can perform other
14 substantial gainful work—work that exists in significant numbers in the national
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16 ⁷ 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(ii), 416.920(a)(4)(ii).

17 ⁸ *Id.* §§ 404.1520(c), 416.920(c).

18 ⁹ *Id.* §§ 404.1520(c), 416.920(c).

19 ¹⁰ *Id.* §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iii), 416.920(a)(4)(iii).

20 ¹¹ *Id.* §§ 404.1520(d), 416.920(d).

21 ¹² *Id.* §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iv), 416.920(a)(4)(iv).

22 ¹³ *Id.* §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(iv), 416.920(a)(4)(iv).

economy—considering the claimant’s RFC, age, education, and work experience.¹⁴
If so, benefits are denied. If not, benefits are granted.¹⁵

The claimant has the initial burden of establishing entitlement to disability benefits under steps one through four.¹⁶ At step five, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to show that the claimant is not entitled to benefits.¹⁷

II. Factual and Procedural Summary

Plaintiff filed Title II and XVI applications, alleging a disability onset date of May 1, 2016.¹⁸ Her claims were denied initially and upon reconsideration.¹⁹ A video administrative hearing was held before Administrative Law Judge Jesse Shumway.²⁰

In denying Plaintiff’s disability claims, the ALJ made the following findings:

- Plaintiff met the insured status requirements through December 31, 2021;

¹⁴ 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4)(v), 416.920(a)(4)(v); *Kail v. Heckler*, 722 F.2d 1496, 1497-98 (9th Cir. 1984).

¹⁵ 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(g), 416.920(g).

¹⁶ *Parra v. Astrue*, 481 F.3d 742, 746 (9th Cir. 2007).

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ AR 202-17 & 219-24.

¹⁹ AR 120-29 & 132-39.

²⁰ AR 37-71.

- Step one: Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful activity since May 1, 2016, the alleged onset date;
- Step two: Plaintiff had the following medically determinable severe impairment: bipolar disorder;
- Step three: Plaintiff did not have an impairment or combination of impairments that met or medically equaled the severity of one of the listed impairments;
- RFC: Plaintiff had the RFC to perform a full range of work at all exertional levels but with the nonexertional limitations of that she needs a routine, predictable work environment with no more than occasional changes, and no travel required as a job duty;
- Step four: Plaintiff was not capable of performing past relevant work; and
- Step five: considering Plaintiff's RFC, age, education, and work history, Plaintiff could perform work that existed in significant numbers in the national economy, such as industrial cleaner, kitchen helper, and laundry worker II.²¹

When assessing the medical-opinion evidence, the ALJ gave:

- great weight to the testifying opinions of Michael Lace, Psy.D., and

²¹ AR 10-28.

- little weight to the treating opinion of Suzanne Kieffer, MSW, and the reviewing opinions of Michael Brown, Ph.D., and Matthew Comrie, Psy.D.²²

The ALJ also found Plaintiff's medically determinable impairments could reasonably be expected to cause some of the alleged symptoms, but her statements concerning the intensity, persistence, and limiting effects of those symptoms were not entirely consistent with the medical evidence and other evidence in the record.²³ Likewise, the ALJ discounted the lay statements from Plaintiff's mother, daughter, and friend.²⁴

Plaintiff requested review of the ALJ's decision by the Appeals Council, which denied review.²⁵ Plaintiff timely appealed to this Court.

III. Standard of Review

A district court's review of the Commissioner's final decision is limited.²⁶ The Commissioner's decision is set aside "only if it is not supported by substantial evidence or is based on legal error."²⁷ Substantial evidence is "more than a mere

²² AR 20-21.

²³ AR 19-20.

²⁴ AR 18.

²⁵ AR 1-4.

²⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

²⁷ *Hill v. Astrue*, 698 F.3d 1153, 1158 (9th Cir. 2012).

1 scintilla but less than a preponderance; it is such relevant evidence as a reasonable
2 mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.”²⁸ Moreover, because it is
3 the role of the ALJ and not the Court to weigh conflicting evidence, the Court
4 upholds the ALJ’s findings “if they are supported by inferences reasonably drawn
5 from the record.”²⁹ The Court considers the entire record as a whole.³⁰

6 Further, the Court may not reverse an ALJ decision due to a harmless
7 error.³¹ An error is harmless “where it is inconsequential to the [ALJ’s] ultimate
8 nondisability determination.”³² The party appealing the ALJ’s decision generally
9 bears the burden of establishing harm.³³

12 ²⁸ *Id.* at 1159 (quoting *Sandgathe v. Chater*, 108 F.3d 978, 980 (9th Cir. 1997)).

13 ²⁹ *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2012).

14 ³⁰ *Lingenfelter v. Astrue*, 504 F.3d 1028, 1035 (9th Cir. 2007) (The court “must
15 consider the entire record as a whole, weighing both the evidence that supports and
16 the evidence that detracts from the Commissioner’s conclusion,” not simply the
17 evidence cited by the ALJ or the parties.) (cleaned up); *Black v. Apfel*, 143 F.3d 383,
18 386 (8th Cir. 1998) (“An ALJ’s failure to cite specific evidence does not indicate that
19 such evidence was not considered[.]”).

20 ³¹ *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1111.

21 ³² *Id.* at 1115 (quotation and citation omitted).

22 ³³ *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 409-10 (2009).

IV. Analysis

A. Medical Opinions: Plaintiff fails to establish error.

Plaintiff challenges the ALJ's assignment of little weight to Ms. Kieffer's treating opinion. As discussed below, the Court finds Plaintiff fails to establish that the ALJ's weighing of the medical-opinion evidence was erroneous.

1. Standard

The weighing of medical opinions is dependent upon the nature of the medical relationship, i.e., 1) a treating physician, 2) an examining physician who examines but did not treat the claimant, and 3) a reviewing physician who neither treated nor examined the claimant.³⁴ Generally, more weight is given to the opinion of a treating physician than to an examining physician's opinion and both treating and examining opinions are to be given more weight than the opinion of a reviewing physician.³⁵ The opinion of an "other" medical source³⁶ may be rejected

³⁴ *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1012 (9th Cir. 2014).

³⁵ *Id.*; *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830-31 (9th Cir. 1995).

³⁶ *See* 20 C.F.R. § 404.1502 (For claims filed before March 27, 2017, acceptable medical sources are licensed physicians, licensed or certified psychologists, licensed optometrists, licensed podiatrists, qualified speech-language pathologists, licensed audiologists, licensed advanced practice registered nurses, and licensed physician assistants within their scope of practice—all other medical providers are "other" medical sources.).

1 for specific and germane reasons supported by substantial evidence.³⁷ The opinion
 2 of a reviewing physician serves as substantial evidence if it is supported by other
 3 independent evidence in the record.³⁸

4 2. Ms. Kieffer, MSW, LICSWA

5 From the fall of 2016 through 2018, Ms. Kieffer conducted therapy sessions
 6 with Plaintiff. In February 2019, Ms. Kieffer issued a Mental Residual Functional
 7 Capacity Assessment, wherein she opined that Plaintiff was:

- 8 • severely limited in all mental activities pertaining to the categories of
 9 Understanding and Memory, Sustained Concentration and
 10 Persistence, Social Interaction, and Adaption,
- 11 • extremely limited in the B Criteria for understanding, remembering,
 12 or applying information, and concentrating, persisting, or maintaining
 13 pace,
- 14 • markedly limited in the B Criteria for interacting with others, or
 15 adapting or managing herself,
- 16 • likely to decompensate with even a minimal increase in mental
 17 demands or changes in the environment, and
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21 ³⁷ *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1111; *Bruce v. Astrue*, 557 F.3d 1113, 1115 (9th Cir. 2009).

22 ³⁸ *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d 1035, 1041 (9th Cir. 1995).

- likely to be off-task and unproductive less than 12 percent of the work week and miss 4 or more days per month.³⁹

Ms. Kieffer offered the following “comments” on the assessment form:

Carie’s Bipolar II Disorder. A distinct period of abnormally and persistently elevated, expansive and irritable mood and she has increased activity and energy, lasting at least 4 consecutive days which is present most of the day, nearly every day. Present are decreased need for sleep, more talkative and pressured thoughts. Very distractible drawn to unimportant or irrelevant external stimuli. These episodes are severe in nature and are NOT attributed to the psychological effects of a substance. Carie has been noted as a long persistent full hypomanic episode occurring at significant long periods of time making cognitive everyday functioning a challenge for her every day. Carie has been using CBT and Behavioral modification with very limited benefits, but she remains consistent with her treatment and therapy.⁴⁰

The ALJ discounted Ms. Kieffer’s opinion because it was 1) inconsistent with the mental health treatment notes, 2) inconsistent with Plaintiff’s daily living activities, and 3) internally inconsistent.

As to the ALJ’s finding that Ms. Kieffer’s extreme opinion was not supported by the mental health treatment notes, an ALJ may permissibly reject opinions that are not adequately supported by the medical records.⁴¹ Here, the ALJ rationally

³⁹ AR 642-45.

⁴⁰ AR 645.

⁴¹ *Bray v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 554 F.3d 1219, 1228 (9th Cir. 2009)

(recognizing that a medical opinion may be rejected if it is conclusory or inadequately supported); *Lingenfelter*, 504 F.3d at 1042 (recognizing that a medical

1 found that the largely non-extreme mental health findings in the treatment record
2 were inconsistent with Ms. Kieffer's opinion. Although Plaintiff was observed with
3 depressed affect, irritable behavior, impacted speech, and difficulty with recall
4 during some appointments, the vast majority of the mental health records reflect
5 good hygiene, good eye contact, good speech, good to fair mood and affect, fair
6 insight and judgment, and sufficient memory and concentration.⁴² The ALJ's

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8 opinion is evaluated as to the amount of relevant evidence that supports the
9 opinion, the quality of the explanation provided in the opinion, and the consistency
10 of the medical opinion with the record as a whole).

11 ⁴² See, e.g., AR 482 (Dec. 2016: tearful when talking about mom's health but open
12 and engaged with appropriate eye contact); AR 456 (March 2017: good eye contact
13 and improved mood stability); AR 441 (March 2017: speech average rhythm,
14 congruent and appropriate mood and affect); AR 590 (May 2017: normal speech
15 with good eye contact, bright affect, and good insight and judgment); AR 582 (Aug.
16 2017: normal eye contact, average speech, and congruent and appropriate mood
17 and affect); AR 550 (Feb. 2018: reporting happy to be back in therapy after missing
18 for a couple of months, thoughts were logical but a little tangential, speech was
19 somewhat pressured, affect was congruent with happy good, good insight into
20 behaviors); AR 541 (April 2018: she is calm, pleasant, cooperative, smiling, with
21 good hygiene, fluent voice with regular rate and volume, mild hyper verbal activity
22 because she is excited about having 9 kittens, thoughts are expressed in a linear,
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1 finding that Ms. Kieffer's extreme opinion is not supported by the mental health
2 treatment records is supported by substantial evidence and was a germane reason
3 to discount her opinion.

4 Second, the ALJ discounted Ms. Kieffer's extreme opinion because it was
5 inconsistent with Plaintiff's reported activities. An ALJ may discount a medical
6 opinion that is inconsistent with the claimant's level of activity or if claimant's
7 activities are easily transferable to the workplace environment.⁴³ Here, the ALJ
8 found that contrary to Plaintiff's alleged memory and concentration problems,
9 Plaintiff was the sole care provider for her mother, cooked full meals, provided pet
10 care, completed hours of chores per day, drove, shopped, planned vacations, worked
11 in her garden regularly, and handled financial matters without issue.⁴⁴ The ALJ

13 goal directed manner, and insight and judgment fair); AR 522 (July 2018:
14 cooperative, interactive, good eye contact, normal rate of speech, thought process
15 logical but not future focused, mood and affect congruent with some depression and
16 anxiety, insight and judgment fair, and orientation and attention intact); AR 517-
17 20 (Sept. 2018); & AR 506 (Dec. 2018: speech is rapid and she is hypervocal with
18 limited judgment but speech is not pressured as she verbalized excitement about
19 upcoming holidays and many events she has been participating in).

20 ⁴³ *Rollins v. Massanari*, 261 F.3d 853, 856 (9th Cir. 2001); *Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d
21 597, 603 (9th Cir. 1989).

22 ⁴⁴ AR 19 (citing AR 270-77, 506, 521, & 536-37).
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1 also found that contrary to Plaintiff's alleged interactive deficits, Plaintiff shopped
2 in public stores for necessities, drove, attended church, took her son to school,
3 attended family functions, attended scheduled appointments, and volunteered at
4 church and school functions. The ALJ's finding that Plaintiff's level of activity,
5 albeit becoming more limited when her mental health waxed, was not consistent
6 with Ms. Kieffer's extreme opinion is rational and supported by substantial
7 evidence. This was a germane reason to discount Ms. Kieffer's extreme opinion.

8 Finally, the ALJ discounted Ms. Kieffer's opinion because it was internally
9 inconsistent. An ALJ may discount a medical opinion if it is internally inconsistent
10 and not supported by medical findings.⁴⁵ Here, Ms. Kieffer initially opined that
11 Plaintiff was severely limited (as opposed to markedly limited) in each of the listed
12 abilities: memory, social interaction, adaption, and concentration abilities. But
13 under the B Criteria, Ms. Kieffer opined that Plaintiff was only markedly limited
14 (rather than extremely limited) in her abilities to interact with others and adapt or
15 manage herself.⁴⁶ In her lengthy comments, Ms. Kieffer does not explain why she
16 made these different findings in the initial section versus the B Criteria section.
17 Given that this inconsistency is not explained by Ms. Kieffer's opinion itself or by
18 the underlying treatment notes, this was a germane reason supported by
19 substantial evidence to discount her opinion.

21 ⁴⁵ See *Lingenfelter*, 504 F.3d at 1042.

22 ⁴⁶ AR 20 (citing AR 642-44).

1 Plaintiff fails to establish that the ALJ erred when discounting Ms. Kieffer's
2 opinion.

3 **B. Step Three (Listings): Plaintiff fails to establish error.**

4 Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred by finding that Plaintiff's impairments did
5 not meet or medically equal Listing 12.04.

6 Listing 12.04 disorders, which include bipolar disorders, are "characterized
7 by an irritable, depressed, elevated, or expansive mood, or by a loss of interest or
8 pleasure in all or almost all activities, causing a clinically significant decline in
9 functioning."⁴⁷ Symptoms and signs can include "feelings of hopelessness or guilt,
10 suicidal ideation, a clinically significant change in body weight or appetite, sleep
11 disturbances, an increase or decrease in energy, psychomotor abnormalities,
12 disturbed concentration, pressured speech, grandiosity, reduced impulse control,
13 sadness, euphoria, and social withdrawal."⁴⁸ The impairment must also meet
14 paragraphs B and C criteria. Paragraph B criteria are met if the impairment
15 results in at least two of the following: marked restriction of activities of daily
16 living; marked difficulties in maintaining social functioning; marked difficulties in
17 concentration, persistence, or pace; or repeated episodes of decompensation, each of
18 extended duration.⁴⁹ Paragraph C criteria are met if the mental disorder is serious

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20 ⁴⁷ 20 C.F.R. Pt. 404, Subpt. P, App 1, Listing 12.04 at A(3).

21 ⁴⁸ *Id.*

22 ⁴⁹ 20 C.F.R. § 404, Subpart P, App. 1, Listing 12.00 at A(2)(b).
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1 and persistent, i.e., there is a medically documented history of the existence of the
2 disorder over a period of at least two years and the claimant relies on ongoing
3 medical treatment to diminish the symptoms and signs of the mental disorder, and
4 despite the ongoing treatment the claimant has only achieved marginal
5 adjustment.⁵⁰

6 Here, Ms. Kieffer opined that Plaintiff was markedly limited and extremely
7 limited in each of the B Criteria. However, as explained above, the ALJ rationally
8 discounted Ms. Kieffer's opinion. Plaintiff fails to establish that the other medical
9 opinions or evidence of record satisfies the Listing 12.04 requirements.⁵¹

10 **C. Plaintiff's Symptom Reports: Plaintiff fails to establish error.**

11 Plaintiff argues the ALJ failed to provide valid reasons for rejecting her
12 symptom reports. When examining a claimant's symptom reports, the ALJ must
13 make a two-step inquiry. "First, the ALJ must determine whether there is objective
14 medical evidence of an underlying impairment which could reasonably be expected
15 to produce the pain or other symptoms alleged."⁵² Second, "[i]f the claimant meets
16 the first test and there is no evidence of malingering, the ALJ can only reject the
17 claimant's testimony about the severity of the symptoms if [the ALJ] gives 'specific,
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19 ⁵⁰ *Id.* at Listing 12.00.G.

20 ⁵¹ See Social Security Ruling (SSR) 17-2p (permitting the ALJ's listings findings to
21 be read in conjunction with the entire ALJ decision).

22 ⁵² *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1112.

1 clear and convincing reasons' for the rejection."⁵³ Here, the ALJ found Plaintiff's
 2 statements concerning the intensity, persistence, and limiting effects of her
 3 symptoms inconsistent with: the objective medical evidence, evidence indicating
 4 that her lack of employment was due to non-impairment reasons, her level of daily
 5 activity, her contemporaneous reports to medical providers, the properly
 6 considered medical opinions, and her noncompliance with treatment.⁵⁴

7 First, as to the ALJ's finding that Plaintiff's symptom reports were
 8 inconsistent with the objective medical evidence, symptom reports cannot be solely
 9 discounted on the grounds that they were not fully corroborated by the objective
 10 medical evidence.⁵⁵ However, objective medical evidence is a relevant factor in
 11 considering the severity of the reported symptoms.⁵⁶ "Objective medical evidence"
 12 means signs, laboratory findings, or both.⁵⁷ In turn, "signs" is defined as:

13 one or more anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities
 14 that can be observed, apart from [the claimant's] statements
 15 (symptoms). Signs must be shown by medically clinical diagnostic
 16 techniques. Psychiatric signs are medically demonstrable phenomena
 that indicate specific psychological abnormalities, e.g., abnormalities
 of behavior, mood, thought, memory, orientation, development, or

17 ⁵³ *Ghanim v. Colvin*, 763 F.3d 1154, 1163 (9th Cir. 2014) (quoting *Lingenfelter*, 504
 18 F.3d at 1036).

19 ⁵⁴ AR 19-21.

20 ⁵⁵ See *Rollins*, 261 F.3d at 857.

21 ⁵⁶ *Id.*

22 ⁵⁷ 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1502(f), 416.902(k).
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1 perception, and must also be shown by observable facts that can be
2 medically described and evaluated.⁵⁸

3 When considering the objective medical evidence, the ALJ may consider whether a
4 claimant's conditions improved with treatment.⁵⁹ Here, as discussed above, the
5 ALJ rationally found, in contrast to Plaintiff's reported disabling mental-health
6 symptoms, that the longitudinal mental status examinations generally revealed
7 mood stability with adequate concentration and memory with treatment,
8 consistent with the RFC limitations.⁶⁰ This finding was supported by substantial
9 evidence was a relevant factor for the ALJ to consider.

11 ⁵⁸ *Id.* §§ 404.1502(g), 416.902(l).

12 ⁵⁹ *Morgan v. Comm'r of Social Sec. Admin.*, 169 F.3d 595, 599–600 (9th Cir. 1999)
13 (considering evidence of improvement).

14 ⁶⁰ *See, e.g.*, AR 367 (Apr. 2016: reporting slight improvement with memory and
15 feeling more settled); AR 444 (Feb. 2017: expressing thoughts in linear, goal-
16 directed manner, alert and fully orientated, insight and judgment remain poor to
17 fair, and reporting improved mood stability and anxiety in control); AR 446 (Apr.
18 2017: reporting that mood is much better and not as depressed or irritable, affect is
19 euthymic with restricted range, voice is fluent with regular rate, thoughts
20 expressed in linear, goal-directed manner, and insight and judgment remain fair);
21 & AR 449-50 (March 2017: speech is normal rate with good eye contact, reporting
22 really good mood, bright affect, thought process is linear and goal directed).

1 Second, the ALJ discounted Plaintiff's disabling symptom reports because
2 the evidence indicated that her lack of employment was due to non-impairment
3 reasons. An ALJ may consider whether the claimant has not worked for reasons
4 unrelated to the alleged disability.⁶¹ Here, Plaintiff ceased her most recent job in
5 order to move and take care of her parents.⁶² The ALJ also highlighted that
6 Plaintiff continued to seek out work.⁶³ On this record, even though Plaintiff's
7 mental health symptoms occasionally waxed, the ALJ reasonably concluded that
8 Plaintiff's reported disabling symptoms were inconsistent with her reason for
9 ceasing employment and her attempt to look for work. This finding is supported by
10 substantial evidence and was a clear and convincing reason to discount Plaintiff's
11 symptom complaints.

12 Third, the ALJ discounted Plaintiff's disabling symptom reports because
13 they were inconsistent with her level of daily activity. If a claimant can spend a
14 substantial part of the day engaged in pursuits involving the performance of
15 exertional or non-exertional functions, the ALJ may find these activities

17 ⁶¹ See *Tommasetti*, 533 F.3d at 1040; *Bruton*, 268 F.3d at 828 (sufficient reasons for
18 disregarding subjective testimony include stopping work for nonmedical reasons
19 and failure to seek care for allegedly disabling condition at the time claimant
20 stopped working).

21 ⁶² AR 44, 49, 67, 271, 374, & 382.

22 ⁶³ AR 19 (citing AR 382 & 478).

1 inconsistent with the reported disabling symptoms.⁶⁴ Here, the ALJ highlighted
2 that Plaintiff was the sole care provider for her mother, cared for her son, cooked
3 full meals, provided pet care, completed hours of chores per day, drove, shopped in
4 public stores, planned vacations, worked in her garden regularly, handled financial
5 matters without issue, attended church, attended family functions, attended
6 scheduled appointments, and volunteered at church and school functions. Given
7 the cumulative scope and nature of Plaintiff's activities, the ALJ reasonably found
8 that Plaintiff's daily activities were inconsistent with her reported inability to
9 perform and sustain work due to her mental health impairment.⁶⁵ This finding is
10 supported by substantial evidence and was a clear and convincing reason to
11 discount Plaintiff's disabling symptom complaints.

12 Fourth, the ALJ discounted Plaintiff's disabling mental health symptom
13 reports because they were inconsistent with her contemporaneous reports to
14 medical providers. An ALJ may discount a claimant's symptom reports on the basis
15 of inconsistent statements.⁶⁶ The ALJ must be mindful as to whether a claimant's
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17 ⁶⁴ *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1113.

18 ⁶⁵ *See Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1112-13.

19 ⁶⁶ *See Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1284 (9th Cir. 1996) (The ALJ may consider
20 "ordinary techniques of credibility evaluation," such as reputation for lying, prior
21 inconsistent statements concerning symptoms, and other testimony that "appears
22 less than candid.").

1 conflicting symptom reports or exaggerated symptoms were caused by the
2 claimant's psychiatric conditions.⁶⁷ Here, the ALJ reasonably found that Plaintiff
3 often reported increased mood stability and improvements in functioning to her
4 care providers.⁶⁸ Even when Plaintiff's mental health waxed, Plaintiff reported to
5 her care provider that her symptoms did not cause her any significant
6 impairment.⁶⁹ The ALJ's finding that Plaintiff reported less severe symptoms to
7 her medical providers is supported by substantial evidence and was a clear and
8 convincing reason to discount Plaintiff's symptom complaints.

9 Fifth, the ALJ discounted Plaintiff's reported disabling mental-health
10 symptoms because they were inconsistent with the properly considered medical
11 opinions. An ALJ may consider whether the claimant's symptoms are supported by
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13 ⁶⁷ See *Buck v. Berryhill*, 869 F.3d 1040, 1049 (9th Cir. 2017).

14 ⁶⁸ See, e.g., AR 566 (Dec. 13, 2017: "At this time she has no chief complaints and
15 feels her medications are effective [sic] maintaining mood stability."); AR 537 (May
16 10, 2018: reporting "a really good month" and "I am handling my stress and
17 everything is going smoothly right now"); AR 532 (June 18, 2018: Plaintiff "says
18 she feels like she is doing better, she is stable on her progress."); AR 524 (June 28,
19 2018: Plaintiff "is maintaining mood stability."); AR 515 (Oct. 11, 2018: "I have not
20 had any highs or lows, so this is good. I feel that I am pretty stable."); & AR 493
21 (Oct. 24, 2018: reporting stable mental health "for quite some time").

22 ⁶⁹ AR 484.
23

1 the medical opinions.⁷⁰ Here, the ALJ only gave great weight to Dr. Lace's
2 testifying opinion.⁷¹ Dr. Lace testified that the medical record demonstrated that
3 Plaintiff had achieved relative mental health stability after moving across the state
4 to care for her parents and opined that Plaintiff could perform a job with routine
5 and without changes in location or travel.⁷² As discussed above, the medical record
6 indicated that Plaintiff's mental health largely stabilized with treatment, or
7 stabilized to such degree that the ALJ rationally found that Plaintiff could perform
8 a job with a routine, predictable work environment with no more than occasional
9 changes and no travel. On this record, the ALJ reasonably found that Plaintiff's
10 reported disabling mental-health symptoms were inconsistent with Dr. Lace's
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13 ⁷⁰ *Batson v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1196 (9th Cir. 2004).

14 ⁷¹ The medical record also included Ms. Kieffer's opinion, which the ALJ discounted
15 for the reasons discussed above. The ALJ also discounted the reviewing state
16 agency psychological consultants' opinions that Plaintiff could complete simple,
17 routine, repetitive tasks, could concentrate adequately on such tasks, and could
18 carry out routine social interactions. The ALJ discounted these opinions because
19 they failed to assign adaptive and social interaction limitations even though they
20 found moderate limitations in those areas, and the task-complexity limitation was
21 not supported by substantial evidence.

22 ⁷² AR 42-48.
23

1 opinion. This finding was supported by substantial evidence and was a clear and
2 convincing reason to discount Plaintiff's reported disabling symptoms.

3 Finally, the ALJ discounted Plaintiff's reported disabling mental-health
4 symptoms because of her noncompliance with treatment, particularly her failure to
5 consistently take her mental-health medicine. Noncompliance with medical care
6 can cast doubt on a claimant's subjective complaints.⁷³ Here, because the ALJ
7 offered several other reasons supported by substantial evidence for discounting
8 Plaintiff's reported disabling mental-health symptoms, the Court need not decide
9 whether the ALJ's decision to discount Plaintiff's symptoms because she did not
10 consistently take her mental-health medication was a clear and convincing reason
11 supported by substantial evidence.

12 In summary, Plaintiff fails to establish the ALJ erred by discounting her
13 symptom reports.

14 **D. Lay Witness: Plaintiff fails to establish error.**

15 The ALJ discounted Plaintiff's mother's, daughter's, and friend's statements
16 because their reports essentially corroborated Plaintiff's allegations, including
17 deficits in memory, understanding, task completion, concentration, and frequent
18 mood swings, which were not supported by objective or observational findings in
19 the medical record.⁷⁴ "Testimony by a lay witness provides an important source of
20

21 ⁷³ *Fair*, 885 F.2d at 603.

22 ⁷⁴ AR 18.

1 information about a claimant's impairments, and an ALJ can reject it only by
2 giving specific reasons germane to each witness."⁷⁵

3 In 2017, Plaintiff's friend reported that Plaintiff required reminders to
4 perform and focus on simple tasks, she did not go out as often and stayed home a
5 lot, that she was tired due to not sleeping well, and she did not handle stress or
6 change in routine well.⁷⁶ In 2019, Plaintiff's mother reported that Plaintiff's mood
7 fluctuated, she sometimes said hurtful things, she had shared on several occasions
8 that she did not feel that she needed to take her medication, she got
9 confrontational with others over minor matters, and she lacked judgment when she
10 was manic.⁷⁷ Also, in 2019, Plaintiff's daughter explained that her mother's moods
11 changed often, her mom often said hurtful things she didn't mean, she had sleeping
12 difficulties, and she did not take her medicine consistently at times because she
13 believed she did not need them or they made her feel sick.⁷⁸

14 The ALJ's decision to discount these lay statements is rational and
15 supported by substantial evidence. On this record, which included numerous
16 mental-health records indicating that Plaintiff's mood, memory, concentration, and
17 presentation (other than being verbose or chatty) were largely appropriate or
18

19 ⁷⁵ *Regennitter v. Comm'r*, 166 F.3d 1294, 1298 (9th Cir. 1999).

20 ⁷⁶ AR 278-85.

21 ⁷⁷ AR 352.

22 ⁷⁸ AR 350-51.

1 normal, other than when discussing sensitive familial issues, was a germane
 2 reason to discount Plaintiff's statements for the same reasons that the ALJ
 3 discounted Plaintiff's reported similar symptoms.⁷⁹

4 Plaintiff fails to establish error by the ALJ in this regard.

5 **E. Step Five: Plaintiff fails to establish error.**

6 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ's hypothetical and RFC failed to consider her
 7 limitations from her mental health impairment. "[T]he ALJ is responsible for
 8 translating and incorporating clinical findings into a succinct RFC."⁸⁰ However,
 9 Plaintiff's argument merely restates her earlier allegations of error, which are not
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11
 12 ⁷⁹ See *Valentine v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 574 F.3d 685, 694 (9th Cir. 2009).
 13 See, e.g., AR 482 (Dec. 2016: tearful when talking about mom's health but open and
 14 engaged with appropriate eye contact); AR 456 (March 2017: good eye contact and
 15 improved mood stability); AR 441 (March 2017: speech average rhythm, congruent
 16 and appropriate mood and affect); AR 590 (May 2017: normal speech with good eye
 17 contact, bright affect, and good insight and judgment); AR 582 (Aug. 2017: normal
 18 eye contact, average speech, and congruent and appropriate mood and affect); &
 19 AR 550 (Feb. 2018: reporting happy to be back in therapy, thoughts were logical
 20 but a little tangential, speech was somewhat pressured, affect was congruent with
 21 happy good, and good insight into behaviors).

22 ⁸⁰ *Rounds v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 807 F.3d 996, 1006 (9th Cir. 2015).
 23

1 supported by the record. Accordingly, the ALJ's hypothetical and RFC properly
2 accounted for the limitations supported by the record.⁸¹

3 **V. Conclusion**

4 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

- 5 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 19**, is **DENIED**.
6 2. The Commissioner's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 20**, is
7 **GRANTED**.
8 3. The Clerk's Office shall enter **JUDGMENT** in favor of the
9 Commissioner.
10 4. The case shall be **CLOSED**.

11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The Clerk's Office is directed to file this Order and
12 provide copies to all counsel.

13 **DATED** this 13th day of April 2021.

14 _____
15 s/Edward F. Shea
16 EDWARD F. SHEA
Senior United States District Judge

17
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21 _____
22 ⁸¹ See *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 756-57 (9th Cir. 1989) (allowing ALJ to
23 limit a hypothetical to restrictions supported by substantial evidence).